No. 30—Vol. III. Page 233

The Balance, AND COLUMBIAN REPOSITORY.

" HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D !
" HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D !"
BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (New-York) TUESDAY, July 24, 1804.

Original.

Hither the products of your closet-labors bring,
Enrich our columns, and instruct mankind.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BALANCE.

SIR,

IT is a maxim founded on truth and experience, that to deſtroy the liberties of the people, their vigilance muſt firſt be ſeduced by artifice and deception. Fraud in ſuch caſes precedes force. Flattery is ſucceeded by violence—inſidious profeſſions terminate in uſurpations, and deceitful promiſes are followed by tyranny and oppreſſion. The people, made the dupes of their own credulity, are reduced to ſubjection ; they ſink into deſponding indolence ; every generous ſentiment becomes dormant ; their ſpirits are depreſſed, and outrages muſt be carried to extremities before they make one manly effort to recover their rights.

The above obſervations, though of a general nature, in my conception admit of a pertinent application *here*. We live under a government wearing the mildeſt aſpect, eſtabliſhed on the moſt liberal principles, and ſecuring to us every immunity and privilege neceſſary to the happineſs of rational creatures. The people of this country are truly and emphatically ſovereign. The ſupreme power reſides ultimately in them, and this power I reſpect when exerciſed with juſtice and moderation.

Enjoying a government, which, in its nature, is thus propitious to the rights of man, and to the happineſs and proſperity of ſociety, it is incumbent on us to guard it with vigilant attention. The principles of this government ought to be preſerved pure and uncorrupted. The purity of thoſe principles, is the ſafeguard of our rights, and when once this purity is gone, the deſcent to anarchy and from thence to deſpotiſm, is ſure and inevitable. A government thus vitiated haſtens its own deſtruction. In vain will the patriot endeavour to carry it back to its original principles. The impulſe has been given which is too ſtrong to be reſiſted.

That the principles of our government are already corrupted, many will deny ; but that there is an impending danger of corruption, I ſincerely believe. The virtue which ſupported us in the trying ſeaſon of '76, is now conſiderably enervated.—That political jealouſy, which was expreſſed with ſo much warmth, at the time of the adoption of our conſtitution, ſeems now to be lulled to reſt. That exalted opinion which our forefathers held of the liberty of the citizen, is now much depreſſed. That high ſpirit which once reſiſted the minuteſt infringements of right, now ſcarcely breathes a feeble murmur againſt the moſt flagrant injuſtice. Our *property* is, as yet, ſecure ; and we feel regardleſs of the danger which hovers over our *liberty*. We riot in preſent proſperity, and little think of conſequences. We view with complacency the preſent appearance of our political atmoſphere, and conſider it as pleaſant and ſerene ; but let it be remembered, that the cleareſt ſky often forebodes the moſt dreadful ſtorms.

I lay it down as an eternal principle of truth, admitting of no qualifications or exception, that men who, by intrigue, impoſition and diſſimulation, obtain the confidence of the people, are never ſatisfied till they have accompliſhed the ruin of thoſe by whom they are raiſed into conſideration. While on the threſhold, they may, indeed, for a moment, adopt meaſures plauſible and inſinuating ; but in proportion as their meaſures are popular, ſo are their views pernicious and deſtructive. *Againſt ſuch men, let the People of the United States guard !* Their good ſenſe, I truſt, has only been abuſed. A bad man will ſometimes ſteal the favour, and impoſe on the generoſity of the moſt virtuous people, enjoying the beſt inſtitutions. It is an evil incident to ſociety. Actuated by the lofty ſpirit of freemen, the diſcernment of a generous people is quick ; they will ſoon deteſt impoſitions on their good ſenſe ; their indignation will be rouſed, and they will hurl, with manly vengeance, the impoſtor into inſignificance and contempt.

I have been led to theſe remarks, on hearing the arrogant pretenſions to patriotiſm, made by a party in this country. A party, which, elated with ſucceſs, directs the moſt violent invectives againſt men who planned and perfected that ſyſtem, which has been ſo propitious to our intereſt and glory—a party, which once fomented the moſt dangerous inſurrections—a party, which more than once excited violent diſobedience to the conſtituted authorities.

Let us now, ſir, refer to the period when the noted Genet endeavoured to plunge this country into a deſtructive war, and to prejudice the minds of the people againſt the firſt officers of our government. If I am not miſtaken, a review of that period, will recall to our minds, facts not very honorable to the characters of men

now in conſpicuous and important ſtations. It will be recollected, that after the attempts of Genet to draw this government into a pernicious and impolitic war, he had the preſumption to declare his intention of appealing from the preſident to the people. It will alſo be recollected, that about the ſame time, a proclamation of neutrality was iſſued by the preſident. Now, let me aſk, what then was the conduct of our preſent pacific patriots? Did they ſupport our government againſt the machinations of a foreigner? Did they reſent, with hearty indignation, the glaring attempts of a French ambaſſador to draw us into a war? Attempts made with unbluſhing effrontery, and ſeconded by an impudence overbearing beyond expreſſion? Did they approbate the proclamation of neutrality, intended to guard our country againſt the calamities of an unneceſſary war? I anſwer, No! Thoſe men, who now ſo courteouſly ſubmit to inſult and aggreſſion, at that time were enthuſiaſtically eager to plunge us into hoſtilities, to gratify the purpoſes of a foreign nation, and from which we might expect nothing but *ignominy* and *diſgrace*. The firm and determined reſolution of Waſhington was moſt bitterly ſcandalized, by the minions of faction. The conduct of Genet was warmly applauded. The illuſtrious hero, who had ſerved his country with ſo much glory, was then repreſented as weak and puſillanimous in the cabinet. The moſt inſidious calumny was pointed, with unexampled malignity, againſt him. The father of his country was then ſtigmatized by a faction, in order to vindicate and eulogize Genet.

If the preceding repreſentation be true, what are we to think of the ſelf-ſtiled republicans of America? They are now entruſted with the deareſt intereſts of the People; and it is incumbent on the people to watch them with a jealous and ſcrutinizing eye. Let them not be deceived by meaſures which, at firſt view, appear politic and beneficial; but which, in their conſequences, may be ruinous to this country. Let them not be impoſed on, by hollow profeſſions of zeal for their ſervice; nor let the vain boaſts of purity and rectitude, quiet their ſuſpicions. The moſt artful demagogues ſometimes deviate into a courſe of apparent rectitude, to enſure ſucceſs to their enterprize againſt liberty; and while they deceive us, rely upon it they intend our *deſtruction*.

A FEDERALIST.

Editor's Closet.

LIBEL SUITS.

IT is unneceſſary to detain the reader with a detailed account of the ſuits bro't by Ambroſe Spencer againſt Ezra Sampſon (formerly a co-editor of the Balance) as both thoſe ſuits were ſettled by compromiſe.——This buſineſs diſpoſed of, next came on the cauſe of

Ambroſe Spencer vs. *Harry Croſwell.*

This was an action brought to recover damages for the charges contained in the following article, publiſhed in the Balance of the 12th of April, 1803.

"BALANCE CLOSET.—Liberty of the Preſs. No. 7 ——*Mockery of Juſtice.*——TO many of our diſtant readers, it may appear extraordinary that we ſhould, in all our remarks on the ſubject, treat Mr. Attorney-General Spencer as the ſole or principal author of the late outrage on the Liberty of the Preſs; as it is well known that a public officer is bound by his oath to perform his duty faithfully, and that when complaint is made and a bill found againſt an offender, it is the Attorney-General's buſineſs to carry on the proſecution. But we have an explanation to make, which will ſhew that whatever blame or praiſe attaches to the attack on the preſs, belongs almoſt excluſively to Ambroſe Spencer, Eſq. It is true, indeed, that ſome of the moſt violent and unprincipled of the democratic party, have approved or pretended to approve, of his conduct; yet facts evince that the *meaſure* was his own; but whether he was inſtigated to it by Mr Jefferſon, or by the genius of democracy (well known by ſeveral familiar names) it is impoſſible for us to know. Certain it is, that Mr. Spencer was informer and public accuſer. He interfered with the duties of the ſheriff and of the grand-jury; and he attempted to dictate and mark out a new line of duty for the judges.

Were we permitted to *give the truth in evidence*, we might here ſtate facts that would ſtrike every conſcientious reader dumb with aſtoniſhment and indignation. We might exhibit ſuch a ſhameful inſtance of the abuſe of power, as ſeldom, if ever, diſgraced the moſt deſpotic times. We might expoſe ſuch a ſcandalous mockery of juſtice, as would make every freeman ſhudder. But the reader will reflect, that the terrors of the Britiſh common law are ſuſpended over our heads. The Attorney-General ſtands forth, threatening the man who ſhall *dare to publiſh truth*, with all the rigors of that law. Our preſs is, at this moment, more completely ſhackled that if it were under the control of a licenſer. We muſt, therefore, ſpeak with caution. We will be cautious. Nay, more—we will ſay not a word of *our* Attorney-General. We will merely ſuppoſe a caſe, and leave the reader to his own reflections.

"Let us ſuppoſe, then, that a federal printer commences the publication of a little *waſpiſh* paper, in ſome little city, in a certain county of one of the largeſt ſtates in the union. Let it be ſuppoſed that the Attorney-General of the ſaid ſtate, reſides in the ſaid little city; and that the ſaid printer takes provoking liberties in the ſaid paper with the ſaid Attorney-General. Let it be ſuppoſed that the Attorney General comes to the laudable reſolution of ſcourging the printer with the common law of England. Let it be ſuppoſed that, for this purpoſe, HE DRAWS UP, or CAUSES TO BE DRAWN UP, IN HIS OWN OFFICE, A DAY OR TWO PREVIOUS TO THE SITTING OF THE COURT, A BILL OF INDICTMENT againſt the printer for publiſhing a libel on Thomas Jefferſon!!! Let it be further ſuppoſed that, in order to procure a grand jury, compoſed of men who would be ſure to *find* (yes, reader *find!*) a bill *already drawn!* the Attorney-General places in the hands of a democratic ſheriff, a liſt (in his own hand writing) of the names of twenty-four other democrats, with orders to have them ſummoned for a grand-jur. !!!*

* *Mr. Spencer need entertain no ſuſpicion that Mr. Van Derpoel, the ſheriff, has diſcloſed any of his ſecrets; tho' Mr. Van Derpoel knows that he has not a greater enemy on earth than Mr. Spencer.*

Let it next be ſuppoſed that the grand jury, thus ſummoned, appear in court at an early hour, and with all due ſubmiſſion to, and reſpect for, the Attorney-Generl, do actually *find* (what a burleſque on judicial proceedings!) the identical bill againſt the printer, which the Attorney-General had *previouſly found* in his office!!! Now let it be ſuppoſed that all theſe ſuppoſitions are facts. And what will the world ſay? Did the United States ever before witneſs ſuch a ſcandalous, ſuch an abominable mockery of juſtice?—For the ſake of decency—for the ſake of honor—for the ſake of honeſty, we hope not."

In this publication were ſuppoſed to be blended, the following charges, viz.

1ſt. That Spencer was principal author of an outrage on the Liberty of the Preſs.

2nd. That Spencer was informer and public accuſer.

3d. That he interfered with the duties of the Sheriff.

4th. That he interfered with the duties of the Grand Jury.

5th. That he attempted to dictate and mark out a new line of duty for the judges.

6th. That he threatened the man who ſhould dare to publiſh truth, with all the rigors of the Britiſh common law.

7th. That for the purpoſe of ſcourging a printer with that law, he drew up, or cauſed to be drawn up, in his own office, a day or two previous to the ſitting of the court, a bill of indictment againſt the ſaid printer for publiſhing a libel on Thomas Jefferſon.

8th. That, for the purpoſe of having the bill found, he furniſhed a democratic ſheriff, with a liſt of twenty-four other democrats, with orders to have them ſummoned for a grand jury.

The defendant having admitted the publication, and plead the truth of the charges in juſtification, proceeded to adduce teſtimony to prove them.

In ſupport of the *firſt*, *ſecond*, *fourth* and *ſeventh* charges, it was proved that a few days previous to the ſitting of the Court of Seſſions in this county, in January, 1803, Mr. Spencer drew up, in his own office, a bill of indictment againſt the defendant, for a libel on Thomas Jefferſon—that Foot, diſtrict-attorney, drew up, at the ſame time, with Spencer's knowledge, another bill. That, with theſe two bills, ready drawn, and certain numbers of the Waſp, Spencer and Foot went before the grand jury early on the firſt day of the ſitting. That they called the attention of the jury to the publications on which the indictments were founded, and left both the papers and the bills with the grand jury. That the grand jury found theſe identical bills the ſame afternoon, &c. &c.

In ſupport of the *fifth* charge, it was proved that Spencer applied to the court to have the defendant bound to keep the peace and be of good behaviour, previous

to conviction ; that he preſſed the application with great vehemence and zeal ; and that it was rejected almoſt unanimouſly by the court.—*Plaintiff* introduced one of the judges to ſay, that he did not think there was any attempt to dictate.

In ſupport of the *ſixth* charge, it was proved, that Spencer, in his proceedings againſt the defendant, had contended for the common law doctrine, "the greater the truth, the greater the libel."

The *third* and *eighth* (both, in fact, making but one charge) now remained—to ſupport which, a deputy-ſheriff was examined, who teſtified that, previous to the court in queſtion, the ſheriff (Van Derpoel) came from Spencer's office to a tavern in Hudſon, accompanied by P. S. Parker, who was connected in buſineſs with Spencer. That they all went into a room together, where the ſheriff ſhewed the witneſs a liſt of names, and told him they were the names of the grand jurors to be ſummoned for the court of ſeſſions. That the ſheriff copied a part of the names, and gave them to witneſs to ſummon. Witneſs did not examine the liſt ; and did not know whether it was in Spencer's handwriting or not ; but inferred that it was made by him, from the circumſtance of Sheriff's coming from Spencer's office, and from Parker's being with him. Witneſs believed he had ſome converſation with the defendant on the ſubject ; but could not recollect particularly what it was. His impreſſion was at the time, that the liſt was made by Spencer.

Sheriff Van Derpoel was introduced by Plaintiff, and teſtified that Spencer did not give him the liſt alluded to ; and that he did not ſee Spencer at that time. On farther examination, he ſaid that he was furniſhed by Parker and Daniel Rodman, (a clerk in Spencer's office) with a few names of men who were not exempt from ſerving as jurors ; and among theſe was Robert Folger, who was on the grand jury in queſtion.

A witneſs was then introduced to prove the circumſtances of the defendant, who teſtified, that ſhould he be preſſed for the immediate payment of all his debts, his property would but little more than pay them ; but if permitted to turn his ſtock to the beſt advantage, ſomething might be ſaved.

It would be in vain to attempt to give the arguments of counſel, or to ſtate the charge of the judge with preciſion. The whole is therefore omitted.

The jury retired about 10 o'clock in the evening, and agreed on a verdict about one, the next morning.—For the Plaintiff, One hundred and twenty Dollars.

[*Foot vs. Croſwell next week.*]

REMARKS.

I ſhould have contented myſelf with merely giving a plain ſtatement of the late trials in this county, without indulging in any remarks whatever, had not my enemies ſhewn a diſpoſition to miſtate and diſcolour ſome facts, to ſuppreſs others, and to palm upon the public the moſt injurious inſinuations and atrocious falſhoods. But ſince I am compelled, in ſelf-defence, to purſue the ſubject further, "*let the hardeſt fend off.*" I am no enemy to ſcrutiny and inveſtigation ; and if my old friend, Mr. Spencer, is ſtill anxious to figure in print, he ſhall be gratified. If, however, he is averſe to being conſidered as "a mark to be ſhot at," let him reflect that the over-officious Holt has ſet him up, and not me. If Mr. Spencer really wiſhes to ſecure his retreat from public examination, prudence requires that he ſhould ſilence the monotonous buzzings of that drowſy drone—the mercenary Holt. Let it be underſtood, however, that in any ſtrictures which I may now, or at any other time, make on the conduct of the late Attorney-General, I do not mean to queſtion or diſcuſs his motives. They may have been pure. I mention the facts, and leave the inference to thoſe who read them.

My preſent object is, to correct the falſhoods of the Bee concerning the late trials. Matters of leſs conſequence will be attended to hereafter.

After mentioning, in his blundering way, the two ſuits of Spencer vs. Sampſon, the ſtar-gazing captain proceeds—

"Harry Croſwell was next tried on the ſame libel, and failing to prove his charges, his inability to pay a fine was aſcertained, and the jury directed to bring in low damages, which they aſſeſſed at 120 dollars, and coſts."

By the *manner* in which this paragraph is written, it may be ſuppoſed that Holt hardly knows the difference between the trial of an indictment, and a private action. However, I am not about to make his *ignorance* a ſubject of controverſy. His *wilful* miſrepreſentations alone are now under inſpection. In the ſhort paragraph above quoted, there are no leſs than three groſs, palpable and wilful falſhoods.

First, it is not true that the defendant failed to prove his charges. By recurring to the evidence which is ſtated in the preceding report, and which is correct in every particular, it will be ſeen that the charges are generally made out. Can any perſon pretend, after reading the evidence with reſpect to drawing and preſenting the bills of indictment, that the two firſt charges are not proved ? Can any one pretend, that Spencer's conduct reſpecting thoſe bills, was not an interference with the duties of the grand jury, in the ſenſe in which I meant to be underſtood in the publication upon which this ſuit was inſtitued ? Can it be pretended that his application to have the defendant bound, &c. was not an attempt to mark out a new line of duty for the judges ? As to the charge of attempting to *dictate*, it is mere matter of opinion ; and it is very poſſible that the ſame conduct which might appear like dictating to a party, might appear very differently to a judge.—Whatever might have been the opinion of the judges, however, in this reſpect, it does appear, that they conſidered the attempt, at the time, a very improper one, for they rejected it almoſt unanimouſly. I am aſtoniſhed that even Holt will pretend that the charge concerning the bill of indictment, was not made out.—As to the charge of furniſhing the ſheriff with a liſt of the grand-jury, which, I believe, was the only one not ſubſtantially proved, (and which I unequivocally declare I now believe to be incorrect) enough appeared in evidence to clear the defendant of every imputation of wilfully miſrepreſenting the fact. I wiſh to call the attention of the reader to the teſtimony relating to this charge. It ſeems that the ſheriff had been furniſhed with a liſt of names at Spencer's office, not, indeed, by Spencer himſelf, but by his partner and his clerk. That this was a liſt of the particular grand-jury in queſtion does not appear ; but it was a liſt of men *who were not exempt from ſerving on juries*, and *at leaſt one* on the liſt was ſummoned for the grand jury. That the whole of the grand jury was democratic has never been denied. By the teſtimony of the deputy it appears, that he ſaw a liſt in the ſheriff's hands which he ſuppoſed, at the time, was made out by Spencer*, and that he had a converſation with the defendant on the ſubject, while under that impreſſion.* These circumſtances, I have no doubt, convinced the jury, and will convince every candid man, that the defendant was led into an error by the deputy ; and that the miſtake was not wilfully or maliciouſly made.

Second, it is not true that the defendant's inability to pay a fine was aſcertained. The evidence on this head is correctly ſtated, and the reader will judge whether it will bear the conſtruction given by the Bee. So little reliance was placed on this ſort of defence, that the defendant's counſel never even adverted to it, in addreſſing the jury.

Third, it is not true that the jury were directed to bring in low damages. This falſhood is the moſt baſe and deteſtable, and, taken in connection with the other two, the moſt villainous.—Let me here appeal to the jury who tried the cauſe in queſtion.—Gentlemen, in the little paragraph quoted from the Bee, it is ſtrongly inſinuated, nay, plainly aſſerted, that though the defendant had made the moſt ſerious charges againſt the plaintiff, and though he had totally failed in proving theſe charges, yet, that the court had ſo far loſt ſight of juſtice, as to *direct* you to give low damages, and that you had ſo far loſt ſight of your duty, as to aſſeſs damages accordingly. *Is this true ?* Let me aſk you, gentlemen, were not the charges of ſuch a ſerious nature, that, had the defendant failed in proving them, you would have felt it your duty to give the moſt exemplary damages ? Were not the greater part of the charges proved to your ſatisfaction ? and did not ſufficient appear in evidence, concerning the only charge that was not proved, to convince you that although the charge turned out not to be well-founded, yet that the defendant was not actuated, in the publication of it, by improper motives ? Nay, did not the evidence in regard to the proſecution in queſtion generally, furniſh ſome ground for ſuſpicion that the Attorney-General and the Sheriff had throughout acted in concert ? I truſt you will anſwer theſe queſtions in the affirmative. Finally, I aſk, were you directed to give low damages ? This, I am confident, you will anſwer in the negative. What, then, could have been your inducement to give low damages, except the proof of innocence on the part of the defendant ?—Gentlemen, I rejoice to find that our courts of juſtice are not converted into political forums. I am proud to acknowledge the candor and impartiality evinced by you in this tranſaction.—And, with confidence, I now appeal to your ſober judgment, and aſk, whether you think the editor of the Bee has ſhewn, in his treatment of this affair, either love of candor or regard to truth ?

I certainly have not the leaſt expectation that any thing like reformation will be the conſequence of theſe or any other remarks on the diſingenuous conduct of the editor of the Bee. I have not the vanity to believe that I can wield the laſh with ſufficient force to penetrate the ſeven-fold covering of bull's hide with which Charles Holt's back is ſhielded. Satire might empty her quiver on ſuch a hardened wretch, and not a ſingle ſhaft would take effect. Scorn and contempt might point the finger and hiſs at ſuch a ſhameleſs being, without producing even a momentary bluſh. But with a portion of the readers of the Bee, theſe things muſt have their weight. Holt doubtleſs retains ſome readers, who have honeſty and candor. Theſe will by degrees grow weary of the conſtant repetition of falſhood which he is weekly crowding into their hands. In time they will abandon him to his fate ; and he muſt then ſeek out ſome other corner of the globe, where, with a new ſet of patrons, and renovated hopes, he can, for a while, ſave himſelf from ſtarvation, by that moſt ignoble, moſt abominable, moſt deteſtable of trades—PUBLIC LYING !

* *Though the deputy had forgotten the purport of his converſation with the defendant, I have not yet forgotten it, nor ſhall I ever forget it.*

Agricultural.

EXTRACT.

AN INGENIOUS METHOD

Of propagating Cucumbers, for several Crops in succession, without sowing them.

AS ſoon as there appear ſeveral flower-buds on a plant, bend the ſecond or third joint of a branch below the bloſſom, faſten it firmly in the ground, and cut off the capillary point of the plant. The vegetable ſpeedily takes root, when you ſeparate it from the Parent Stock. Proceed thus with the moſt vigorous plants; and, as each root has to ſupport only a few fruits with nouriſhment, you both ſave labor, and procure a conſtant ſucceſſion of Cucumbers, for a number of months, from *one* ſort, which is not ſo liable to degenerate, as if they were raiſed from a variety of ſeeds.

Diſcovery.

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

A FEW days ſince, the workmen in preparing to lay the foundation of a new Store, at the head of Lewis's wharf, North end, were obſtructed by a firm ſubſtance, which proved to be the roof of an arch, which, on a further removal of the rubbiſh, was found to have an aperture at one end, and a ventilator, covered with an iron grate, at the other;—to be about 50 feet in length, and twenty feet wide; built with brick, and almoſt conſolidated with the cement. The ſtyle of architecture is not rude; and the whole arch is perfectly ſtrong and intire. The whole ſcite, over this arch, time out of mind, has been covered with earth, which has been improved as a garden; and in which trees have been planted, and have died of age, which were nearly one foot in diameter. It was defended from the tide by a ſtone wall, of three feet thickneſs, inlined with clay. The oldeſt perſons living in that quarter of the town, have no tradition of the purpoſes for which it was built. The houſe recently pulled down on the ſpot, it is ſaid, was the reſidence of the firſt Governor, Winthrop, of this State, then colony.

Monitorial Department.

To aid the cauſe of virtue and religion.

[Volumes of moral reaſoning could not convey ſuch an awful and impreſſive leſſon to mankind, as the following letter from Biſhop Moore. Relating to an event which greatly agitates the public mind, and which excites the livlieſt regret and ſympathy of all claſſes of citizens, it muſt make a deep and durable impreſſion on the heart of every reader. Edit. Bal.]

Thurſday Evening, July 12.

MR. COLEMAN,

THE public mind being extremely agitated by the melancholy fate of that great man, ALEXANDER HAMILTON, I have thought it would be grateful to my fellow-citizens, would provide againſt miſrepreſentation, and, perhaps, be conducive to the advancement of the cauſe of religion, were I to give a narrative of ſome facts which have fallen under my own obſervation, during the time which elapſed between the fatal duel and his departure out of this world.

Yeſterday morning, immediately after he was brought from Hoboken to the houſe of Mr. Bayard, at Greenwich, a meſſage was ſent informing me of the ſad event, accompanied by a requeſt from General Hamilton, that I would come to him for the purpoſe of adminiſtering the holy communion. I went; but being deſirous to afford time for ſerious reflection, and conceiving that under exiſting circumſtances, it would be right and proper to avoid every appearance of precipitancy in performing one of the moſt ſolemn offices of our religion, I did not then comply with his deſire. At one o'clock I was again called on to viſit him. Upon my entering the room and approaching his bed, with the utmoſt calmneſs and compoſure he ſaid, My dear Sir, you perceive my unfortunate ſituation, and no doubt have been made acquainted with the circumſtances which led to it. It is my deſire to receive the communion at your hands. I hope you will not conceive there is any impropriety in my requeſt. He added, "It has for ſometime paſt been the wiſh of my heart, and it was my intention to take an early opportunity of uniting myſelf to the church, by the reception of that holy ordinance." I obſerved to him, that he muſt be very ſenſible of the delicate and trying ſituation in which I was then placed: that however deſirous I might be to afford conſolation to a fellow mortal in diſtreſs: ſtill, it was my duty, as a miniſter of the goſpel, to hold up the law of God as paramount to all other law: and, that therefore, under the influence of ſuch ſentiments, I muſt unequivocally condemn the practice which had brought him to his preſent unhappy condition. He acknowledged the propriety of theſe ſentiments and declared that he viewed the late tranſaction with ſorrow and contrition. I then aſked him, "Should it pleaſe God, to reſtore you to health, Sir, will you never be again engaged in a ſimilar tranſaction? and will you employ all your influence in ſociety to diſcountenance this barbarous cuſtom?" His anſwer was, "That, Sir, is my deliberate intention."

I proceeded to converſe with him on the ſubject of his receiving the Communion: and told him that with reſpect to the qualifications of thoſe who wiſhed to become partakers of that holy ordinance, my enquiries could not be made in language more expreſſive than that which was uſed by our Church.—"Do you ſincerely repent of your ſins paſt? Have you a lively faith in God's mercy through Chriſt, with a thankful remembrance of the death of Chriſt? And are you diſpoſed to live in love and charity with all men?" He lifted up his hands and ſaid, With the utmoſt ſincerity of heart I can anſwer thoſe queſtions in the affirmative—I have no ill will againſt Col. Burr. I met him with a fixed reſolution to do him no harm—I forgive all that happened." I then obſerved to him, that the terrors of the divine law were to be announced to the obdurate and impenitent: but that the conſolations of the Goſpel were to be offered to the humble and contrite heart: that I had no reaſon to doubt his ſincerity, and would proceed immediately to gratify his wiſhes. The Communion was then adminiſtered, which he received with great devotion, and his heart afterwards appeared to be perfectly at reſt. I ſaw him again this morning, when with his laſt faultering words he expreſſed a ſtrong confidence in the mercy of God through the interceſſion of the Redeemer. I remained with him until 2 o'clock this afternoon, when death cloſed the awful ſcene—he expired without a ſtruggle, and almoſt without a groan.

By reflecting on this melancholy event, let the humble believer be encouraged ever to hold faſt that precious faith which is the only ſource of true conſolation in the laſt extremity of nature. Let the infidel be perſuaded to abandon his oppoſition to that goſpel which the ſtrong, inquiſitive, and comprehenſive mind of a HAMILTON embraced, in his laſt moments, as the truth from heaven. Let thoſe who are diſpoſed to juſtify the practice of duelling, be induced, by this ſimple narrative, to view with abhorrence that cuſtom which has occaſioned an irreparable loſs to a worthy and moſt afflicted family: which has deprived his friends of a beloved companion, his profeſſion of one of its brighteſt orna-

ments, and his country, of a great ſtateſman and a real patriot.

With great reſpect,
I remain your friend and ſervant,
BENJAMIN MOORE.

Death of Hamilton.

FROM THE EVENING POST.

TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC.

THE ſhocking cataſtrophe which has recently occurred, terminating the life of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, and which has ſpread a gloom over our city that will not be ſpeedily diſſipated, demands that the circumſtances which led to it, or were intimately connected with it, ſhould not be concealed from the world. When they ſhall be truly and fairly diſcloſed, however ſome may queſtion the ſoundneſs of his judgment on this occaſion, all muſt be ready to do juſtice to the purity of his views, and the nobleneſs of his nature. It will only here be added, that the authenticity of the documents and the accuracy of the information which we have at laſt obtained, are beyond any queſtion; and muſt put an end to all miſtake or miſrepreſentation.

The following is the correſpondence that paſſed between General Hamilton, and Colonel Burr, together with an explanation of the conduct, motives and views of General Hamilton, written with his own hand the evening before the meeting took place and only to have been ſeen in the deplorable event that followed.

—

No. I.

New-York, June 18, 1804.

SIR,

I ſend for your peruſal a letter ſigned Charles D. Cooper, which, though apparently publiſhed ſome time ago, has but very recently come to my knowledge, Mr. Van Neſs who does me the favor to deliver this, will point out to you that clauſe of the letter to which I particularly requeſt your attention.

You muſt perceive, Sir, the neceſſity of a prompt and unqualified acknowledgement or denial of the uſe of any expreſſion which would warrant the aſſertions of Dr. Cooper.

I have the honour to be,
Your Obedient Ser't.
A. BURR.

General Hamilton.

—

No. II.

New-York, June 20th 1804.

SIR,

I have maturely reflected on the ſubject of your letter of the 18th inſt. and the more I have reflected, the more I have become convinced that I could not without manifeſt impropriety make the avowal or diſavowal which you ſeem to think neceſſary. The clauſe pointed out by Mr. Van Neſs is in theſe terms, "I could detail to you a *ſtill more deſpicable* opinion, which Hamilton *has expreſſed* of Mr. Burr." To endeavour to diſcover the meaning of this declaration, I was obliged to ſeek in the antecedent part of this letter for the opinion to which it referred, as having been already diſcloſed: I found it in theſe words, "General Hamilton and Judge Kent have declared in *ſubſtance*, that they looked upon Mr. Burr to be a *dangerous man* and one *who ought not to be truſted with the reins of government.*"

The language of Doctor Cooper plainly implies, that *he* conſidered this opinion of you, which he attributes to me, as a *deſpicable* one, but he affirms that I have expreſſed ſome other, *ſtill more deſpicable;* without however, mentioning to whom, when or where. 'Tis evident that the phraſe "ſtill more deſpicable" admits of infinite ſhades from very light to very dark. How am I to judge of the degree intended? or how ſhall I annex any preciſe idea to language ſo indefinite?

Between Gentlemen, *deſpicable* and *more deſpicable* are not worth the pains of a diſtinction: when therefore you do not interrogate me, as to the opinion which is ſpecifically aſcribed to me, I muſt conclude, that you view it as within the limits to which the animadverſions of political opponents upon each other may juſtifiably extend, and conſequently as not warranting the idea of it which Doctor Cooper appears to entertain. If ſo, what preciſe inference could you draw, as a guide for your conduct, were I to acknowledge that I had expreſſed an opinion of you *ſtill more deſpicable* than the one which is particularized? How could you be ſure that even this opinion had exceeded the bounds which you would yourſelf deem admiſſible between political opponents?

But I forbear further comment on the embarraſſment, to which the requiſition you have made naturally leads. The occaſion forbids a more ample illuſtration, though nothing could be more eaſy than to purſue it.

Repeating that I cannot reconcile it with propriety to make the acknowledgement or denial you deſire, I will add that I deem it inadmiſſible on principle, to conſent to be interrogated as to the juſtneſs of the *inferences* which may be drawn by others from what ever I may have ſaid of a political opponent in the courſe of a fifteen years competition. If there were no other objection to it this is ſufficient, that it would tend to expoſe my ſincerity and delicacy to injurious imputations from every perſon who may at any time have conceived the *import* of my expreſſions, differently from what I may then have intended or may afterwards recollect. I ſtand ready to avow or diſavow promptly and explicitly any preciſe or definite opinion which I may be charged with having declared of any Gentleman. More than this cannot fitly be expected from me; and eſpecially it cannot be reaſonably expected that I ſhall enter into an explanation upon a baſis ſo vague as that which you have adopted. I truſt on more reflection you will ſee the matter in the ſame light with me. If not, I can only regret the circumſtance and muſt abide the conſequences.

The publication of Doctor Cooper was never ſeen by me 'till after the receipt of your letter.

I have the honor to be, &c.
A. HAMILTON.

Col. Burr.

—

No. III.

New-York, 21ſt June, 1804.

SIR,

Your letter of the 20th inſtant has been this day received. Having conſidered it attentively I regret to find in it nothing of that ſincerity and delicacy which you profeſs to value.

Political oppoſition can never abſolve gentlemen from the neceſſity of a rigid adherence to the laws of honor, and the rules of decorum. I neither claim ſuch privilege nor indulge it in others.

The common ſenſe of mankind affixes to the epithet adopted by Dr. Cooper, the idea of diſhonor. It has been publickly applied to me under the ſanction of your name. The queſtion is not whether he has underſtood the meaning of the word, or has uſed it according to ſyntax, and with grammatical accuracy; but, whether you have authoriſed this application, either directly or by uttering expreſſions or opinions derogatary to my honor. The time "when" is in your own knowledge, but no way material to me, as the calumny has now firſt been diſcloſed, ſo as to become the ſubject of my notice, and as the effect is preſent and palpable.

Your letter has furniſhed me with new reaſons for requiring a definite reply.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, your obedient,
A. BURR.

GENERAL HAMILTON.

—

On Saturday the 23d of June, General Hamilton, for the firſt time called on Mr. P. and communicated to him the preceding correſpondence. He informed him that in a converſation with Mr. V. N. at the time of receiving the laſt letter, he told Mr. V. N. that he conſidered that letter as

rude and offenſive. And that it was not poſſible for him to give it any other anſwer than that Mr. Burr muſt take ſuch ſteps as he might think proper. He ſaid farther, that Mr. V. N. requeſted him to take time to deliberate, and then return an anſwer, when he might poſſibly entertain a different opinion, and that he would call on him to receive it. That his reply to Mr. V. N. was, that he did not perceive it poſſible for him to give any other anſwer than that he had mentioned, unleſs Mr. Burr would take back his laſt letter and write one which would admit of a different reply. He then gave Mr. P. the letter hereafter mentioned of the 23d of June, to be delivered to Mr. V. N. when he ſhould call on Mr. P. for an anſwer, and went to his country houſe.

The next day General Hamilton received, while there, the following letter.

No. IV.

June 23d, 1804.

SIR,

In the afternoon of yeſterday, I reported to Col. Burr the reſult of my laſt interview with you, and appointed the evening to receive his further inſtructions. Some private engagements, however, prevented me from calling on him till this morning. On my return to the city I found upon enquiry, both at your office and houſe, that you had returned to your reſidence in the country. Leaſt an interview there might be leſs agreeable to you than elſewhere, I have taken the liberty of addreſſing you this note to enquire when and where it will be moſt convenient to you to receive a communication.

Your moſt obt. and very humble ſervant.

W. P. VAN NESS.

GENERAL HAMILTON.

Mr. P——underſtood from General Hamilton that he immediately anſwered, that if the communication was preſſing he would receive it at his country houſe that day, if not, he would be at his houſe in town the next morning at nine o'clock. But he did not give Mr. P. any copy of this note.

No. V.

New-York, June 23, 1804.

SIR,

Your firſt letter, in a ſtile too peremptory, made a demand, in my opinion, unprecedented and unwarrantable. My anſwer pointing out the embarraſſment, gave you an opportunity to take a leſs exceptionable courſe. You have not choſen to do it, but by your laſt letter received this day, containing expreſſions *indecorous* and improper, you have increaſed the difficulty to explanation intrinſically incident to the nature of your application.

If by a "definite reply," you mean the direct avowal or diſavowal required in your firſt letter, I have no other anſwer to give, than that which has already been given. If you mean any thing different, admitting of greater latitude, it is requiſite you ſhould explain.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your ob't ſerv't.

ALEX. HAMILTON.

AARON BURR, Eſq.

This letter, although dated on the 23d June, remained in Mr. P.'s poſſeſſion until the 25th, within which period he had ſeveral converſations with Mr. V. N. In theſe converſations Mr. P. endeavored to illuſtrate and enforce the propriety of the ground which General Hamilton had taken. Mr. P. mentioned to Mr. V. N. as the reſult, that if Col. Burr would write a letter, requeſting to know in ſubſtance whether in the converſation to which Dr. Cooper alluded, any particular inſtance of diſhonorable conduct was imputed to Col. Burr, or whether there was any impeachment of his private character, Gen. Hamilton would declare to the beſt of his recollection what paſſed in that converſation: and Mr. P. read to Mr. V. N. a paper containing the ſubſtance of what Gen. H. would ſay on that ſubject, which is as follows—

No. VI.

"General Hamilton ſays he cannot imagine to what Dr. Cooper may have alluded unleſs it were to a converſation at Mr. Taylor's, in Albany laſt winter (at which Mr. Taylor, he, and General H. were preſent) Gen. Hamilton cannot recollect diſtinctly the particulars of that converſation ſo as to undertake to repeat them, without running the riſque of varying, or omitting what might be deemed important circumſtances. The expreſſions are entirely forgotten, and the ſpecific ideas imperfectly remembered; but to the beſt of his recollection it conſiſted of comments on the political principles and views of Col. Burr and the reſults that might be expected from them in the event of his election as Governor, without reference to any particular inſtance of paſt conduct, or to private character."

After the delivery of the letter of the 23d, as above mentioned: in another interview with Mr. V. N. he deſired Mr. P. to give him *in writing* the ſubſtance of what he had propoſed on the part of General Hamilton, which Mr. P. did in the words following—

No. VII.

"In anſwer to a letter properly adapted to obtain from General Hamilton a declaration whether he had charged Col. Burr with any particular inſtance of diſhonorable conduct, or had impeached his private character, either in the converſation alluded to by Dr. Cooper, or in any other particular inſtance to be ſpecified.

He would be able to anſwer conſiſtently with his honor, and the truth, in ſubſtance, that the converſation to which Dr. Cooper alluded, turned wholly on political topics, and did not attribute to Col. Burr any inſtance of diſhonorable conduct, nor relate to his private character; and in relation to any other language or converſation of General H. which Col. Burr will ſpecify, a prompt and frank avowal or denial will be given.

On the 26th June Mr. P. received the following letter.

No. VIII.

SIR,

The letter which you yeſterday delivered me and your ſubſequent communication, in Col. Burr's opinion evince no diſpoſition on the part of Gen. Hamilton to come to a ſatisfactory accommodation. The injury complained of and the reparation expected, are ſo definitely expreſſed in Col. Burr's letter of the 21ſt inſtant, that there is not perceived a neceſſity for further explanation on his part. The difficulty that would reſult from confining the enquiry to any particular times and occaſions muſt be manifeſt. The denial of a ſpecified converſation only, would leave ſtrong implications that on other occaſions improper language had been uſed—When and where injurious opinions and expreſſions have been uttered by General Hamilton muſt be beſt known to him, and of him only will Col. Burr enquire. No denial or declaration will be ſatisfactory, unleſs it be general, ſo as wholly to exclude the idea that rumours derogatory to Col. Burr's honor have originated with General Hamilton or have been *fairly* inferred from any thing he has ſaid. A definite reply to a requiſition of this nature was demanded by Col. Burr's letter of the 21ſt inſt. This being refuſed invites the alternative alluded to in General Hamilton's letter of the 20th.

It was required by the poſition in which the controverſy was placed by Gen. Hamilton on Friday laſt, and I was immediately furniſhed with a communication demanding a perſonal interview. The neceſſity of this meaſure has not in the opinion of Col. Burr been diminiſhed by the General's laſt letter, or any communication which has ſince been received. I am conſequently again inſtructed to deliver you a meſſage, as ſoon as it may be convenient for you to receive it. I beg therefore you will be ſo good as to imform me at what hour I can have the pleaſure of ſeeing you.

Your moſt obt, and very humble ſerv't.

W. P. VAN NESS.

Nathaniel Pendleton, Eſq.

[The remainder of the correſpondence, together

with a paper left in Gen. Hamilton's hand writing, containing his motives and reflections on the causes that have led to the fatal catastrophe, and the General's will, are all postponed until next week for want of room.]

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

Hudson, *July* 24, 1804.

A TRIBUTE.

From the editor of this paper, something more is due to the departed HAMILTON than common panegyric and general encomium. This, a whole nation is bound to beſtow—this, not a citizen of America ſeems diſpoſed to withold. But to me he once rendered unequalled ſervice, apart from that rendered to his country generally. In my defence, and in defence of the American preſs, he once exerted his unrivalled eloquence. In my cauſe, this greateſt of men made his mightieſt effort—an effort, which might have paſſied the uplifted hand of power—an effort, which might have carried terror to the boſom of a tyrant. For this ſervice, *voluntarily rendered*, I owed him a debt of gratitude which never could be cancelled—never diminiſhed. But, by offering my feeble aid to the ſupport of principles which he advocated, I hoped, at leaſt, to ſhew my ſenſe of the obligation under which I was laid, by his diſintereſted exertions.—Alas! he is gone—and I have only returned him the *profeſſions* of my gratitude. But "HIS FAME IS LEFT"—DEAR AS MY BLOOD, MY LIFE SHALL BE DEVOTED TO ITS PROTECTION.

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES.

On Saturday laſt the remains of ALEXANDER HAMILTON were committed to the grave with every poſſible teſtimony of reſpect and ſorrow. That diſtant readers may form ſome idea of what paſſed on this mournful occaſion, we ſhall here preſent them with a regular and correct account of the whole ſcene.

The Military, under the command of Lt. Col. Morton, were drawn up in front of Mr. Church's houſe in Robiſon-ſtreet, where the body had been depoſited. On the appearance of the corpſe it was received by the whole line with preſented arms, and ſaluted by the officers, with melancholy muſic by a large and elegant band.

The military then preceeded the bier, in open column and inverted order, the left in front, with arms reverſed, the band playing a dead march. At 12 o'clock the proceſſion moved in the following order, thro' Beekman, Pearl, and Whitehall-Streets, and up Broadway to the Church:

The Artillery.
The 6th Regiment of Militia.
Flank Companies.
Cincinnati Society.
A numerous train of Clergy of all denominations.

THE CORPSE,
With Pall Bearers.
The General's Horſe, appropriately dreſſed.
His Children and Relatives.
Phyſicians.
Gouverneur Morris, the funeral orator, in his carriage.
The Gentlemen of the Bar, all in deep mourning.
The Lieutenant-Governor of the ſtate, in his carriage.
Corporation of the city of New-York.
Reſident Agents of Foreign Powers.
Officers of our Army and Navy.
Military and Naval Officers of Foreign Powers.
Militia Officers of the State.
The various officers of the reſpective Banks.
Chamber of Commerce and Merchants.
Wardens of the Port, and maſters of veſſels in the harbor.
The Preſident, Profeſſors, and Students of Columbia College, in mourning gowns.
St. Andrew's Society, moſtly in mourning.
Tammany Society.
Mechanic Society.
Marine Society.
Citizens in general.

The Pall was ſupported by
General Matthew Clarkſon,
Oliver Wolcott, Eſquire,
Richard Harriſon, Eſquire,
Abijah Hammond, Eſquire,
Joſiah Ogden Hoffman, Eſquire,
Richard Varick, Eſquire,
William Bayard, Eſquire, and
His Honor Judge Lawrence.

On the top of the coffin was the General's hat and ſword, with boots and ſpurs reverſed acroſs the horſe. His grey horſe, dreſſed in mourning, was led by two black ſervants dreſſed in white, and white turbans trimmed with black.

The ſtreets were lined with people; doors and windows were filled, principally with weeping females, and even the houſe tops were covered with ſpectators who came from all parts to behold the melancholy proceſſion.

When the advanced platoon of the military reached the church, the whole column wheeled backward by ſections from the flanks of platoons, forming a lane, bringing their muſkets to a reverſed order, and reſting the cheek on the butt of the piece in the cuſtomary attitude of grief. Thro' the avenue thus formed, the corpſe, preceded by the clergy of different denominations and Society of Cincinnati, and followed by the relations of the deceaſed, and different public bodies, advanced to the church, the band, with drums muffled, all the time, playing a penſive ſolemn air."

[*Evening Poſt.*]

All the New-York papers concur in ſtating the funeral ceremonies to have been the moſt ſolemn and impreſſive ever witneſſed. During the proceſſion there was a regular diſcharge of minute guns from the battery. All the bells were muffled, and tolled in the morning, during the proceſſion, and in the evening. All the ſhipping in the harbor was dreſſed in mourning. The Engliſh and French ſhips of war in the harbor alſo appeared in mourning, and fired minute guns during the proceſſion. All buſineſs was ſuſpended. Gloom pervaded every countenance. Every eye was filled with tears.

All the different ſocieties in New-York—the bar—the military—the merchants—the corporation, and the citizens generally, have put on mourning. Throughout the ſtate, we obſerve, that all claſſes of citizens, particularly the gentlemen of the bar, unite in teſtifying their reſpect for the memory, and regret for the loſs of the departed PATRIOT.

The Knell.

"In this village on the 11th inſt juſtly lamented by her numerous relatives and acquaintance, for the amiable qualities of her heart, her private worth and domeſtic virtues, Mrs FANNY BINGHAM, conſort of Mr. Flavel Bingham, and daughter of Daniel White, Eſq. of Coventry, (Conn.) aged 23 years.

"When Heaven inflicts, with calmneſs bear the ſtroke,
. . . . . .
Since then afflictions, are through mercy ſent
To be of good the happy inſtrument;
Since for the nobleſt ends they are deſign'd,
To form the judgment to improve the mind,
To curb our paſſions, to direct our love,
To awe mankind and ſpeak a God above;
Oh may we view them with Religion's eye,
Nor loſe the guard of virtue till we die;
Hence ſhall we taſte the ſweets that evils bring,
And ſuck the honey while we feel the ſting;
Hence ſhall we learn the bitter cup to bleſs,
And drink it as a draught of happineſs,
A wholeſome portion, which tho' mixt with gall,
May ſtill preſerve our life, our ſouls, our all!"

[*Utica Patriot*]

In this city, Mrs ABIGAIL HOLEMAN, conſort of Mr. George Holeman, aged 31.

The Wreath.

EXTRACT.

THE DOCTOR AND HIS APPRENTICE.

A TALE.

A PUPIL of the Esculapian school
Was just prepar'd to quit his master's rule:
Not that he knew his trade, as it appears,
But that he then had learnt it seven years.

Yet think not that in knowledge he was cheated—
All that he had to study still,
Was, when a man was well or ill,
And how, if sick, he should be treated.

One morn he thus address'd his master:
"Dear Sir, my honour'd father bids me say,
If I could, now and then, a visit pay,
He thinks, with you,
To notice how you do,
My business I might learn a little faster."

"The thought is happy," the preceptor cries;
A better method he could scarce devise;
So Bob, (his pupil's name) it shall be so;
And, when I next pay visits, you shall go."

To bring that hour, alas! time briskly fled.
With dire intent,
Away they went,
And now behold them at a patient's bed.

The master-doctor solemnly perus'd
His victim's face, and o'er his symptoms mus'd,
Look'd wise, said nothing—an unerring way,
When people nothing have to say.

Then felt his pulse, and smelt his cane,
And paus'd, and blink'd, and smelt again,
And briefly of his corps perform'd each motion;
Manoeuvres that for Death's platoon are meant;
A kind of a make-ready and present,
Before the full discharge of pill and potion.

At length the patient's wife he thus address'd,
"Madam your husband's danger's great;
And (what will never his complaint abate)
The man's been eating oysters, I perceive."
"Dear! you're a witch I verily believe,"
Madam replied, and to the truth confess'd.

Skill so prodigious Bobby too admir'd;
And home returning, of the sage inquir'd
How these same oysters came into his head?
"Psha! my dear Bob, the thing was plain—
Sure that can ne'er distress thy brain:
I saw the shells lie underneath the bed."

So wise by such a lesson grown,
Next day Bob ventur'd forth alone,
And to the self-same suff'rer paid his court—
But soon with haste and wonder out of breath,
Return'd the stripling minister of death,
And to his master made this dread report:

"Why Sir, we ne'er can keep that patient under—
Zounds! such a maw I never came across!
The fellow must be dying, and no wonder,
For d—me if he has n't eat a horse?"

"A horse!" the elder man of physic cried,
As if he meant his pupil to deride—
"How came so wild a notion in your head?"
"How! think not in my duty I was idle;
Like you, I took a peep beneath the bed,
And there I saw *a saddle and a bridle!*"

Diversity.

BISHOP, in his last Oration, the review of which we concluded last week, in recounting the blessings of Mr. Jefferson's administration, says,

"Religion and its altars have been safe."

The late destruction of a meeting-house at Lebanon, (Conn.) by a democratic mob, proves the falsity of this assertion. The American public are too well informed of the facts relating to it, to believe that it was a decent, orderly and legal proceeding; and the following extract of a letter from a person residing near the spot, will give the reader some idea of the characters who composed the mob:—

"The destruction of Lebanon Meeting-house has excited a universal alarm thro'-out this state, it being the real fruit of Jacobinism, the tree that produced it. The following remark of a bye-stander has presented us with a stretch of thought beyond a parallel. As he was gazing with gloomy astonishment at the rage of "infuriated man," and the tumbling ruins of the sacred walls, he gravely observed. "Hell might now be stormed and taken with infinite ease, for it is totally deserted, and every devil, even to a foot long, is employed here." [*Balance.*]

"SICK LIST;" FROM WASHINGTON!

"THE Office of the Secretary of State has a fever, which commenced at Mr. Livingston's first memorial, and came to its paroxism at the receipt of the letter to Talleyrand, which was most imprudently administered to it. The War-Office has an ague, which, it is said, has increased under the damps of Presidential coldness. The Treasury has a consumption brought on by excesses with Bonaparte. The Golden balm of Gilead has been extracted from the commerce of New-England and applied efficaciously. The Naval Department, from the meagre allowance of the President, has had a fit of the gravel, but we understand the distraction has been in part removed. Federalism seems to be recovering strength, and has found a tonic in the proceedings of the Legislature of Massachusetts.

[*Boston Centinel.*]

FRENCH LIBERTY.

TWO persons were lately sentenced to be shot at Grenoble, for asserting in a Coffee-House, that the only men who had a right to the Throne of France were Louis XVIII. and Sampson, the executioner who beheaded him. They were tried with 150 refractory conscripts, and executed the same day.

UPWARDS of 1500 military conscripts have been condemned as deserters, within the last month, by the several French military commissions, and have been sentenced to irons and hard labour.

TERMS OF THE BALANCE, FOR 1804.

To City Subscribers, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, payable quarterly.

To those who receive them by mail, Two Dollars, payable in advance.

To those who take their papers at the office, in bundles, or otherwise, a deduction from the city price will be made.

A handsome Title Page and Table of Contents will accompany the last number of the volume.

Advertisements inserted in a handsome and conspicuous manner, in the *Advertiser* which accompanies the Balance.

NOTE.

The first and second Volumes of the Balance, may be had on the following terms:—

First Volume—unbound—	-	$ 2
Second Volume,	- -	$ 2, 50
Both Volumes,	- -	$ 4

If bound, the price of binding (either plain or elegant) will be added.—An unbound volume may be sent to any post-office in the state for 52 cents postage; or to any post-office in the union for 78 cents

PUBLISHED BY
HARRY CROSWELL,
Warren-Street, Hudson.
WHERE PRINTING IN GENERAL IS EXECUTED WITH ELEGANCE AND ACCURACY.